ADVERTISING DIRECTORY.

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NEW ADVERTISEME	LIVE HEADS WOLLD	IND UNDER THEIR LOWS:
F	THIRD PAGE. Pinnot	SEVENTH PAGE. Patents. Legal Notices Traveling Proposals. California For Europe, & EIGHTH PAGE. Amissements

PARODI.-Those who would like to see PARODI.—PHOSE WHO WORLD HIKE TO SCE a perfect likeness of M'll. Parodi, the Prima Domin, should call at the celebrated Daguerreran Rooms of Maade Brothers, 23 Broadway. We saw there three pictures of the singer, and each one may be pronounced faultless. The Bleade Daguerrestypes are in the very highest perfection of the art. If a parody be a close imitation of an original, these three pictures of Parodi are perfect parodics.

More Proofs that Consumption can

More Proofs that Consumption can be core, and a consumption of the greatest cures ever made in Bellmore. To Dr. J. H. Schence of Philadelphia. One of the greatest cures ever made in Bellmore. To Dr. J. H. Schence of Philadelphia. One of the greatest cures ever made in Bellmore. To Dr. J. H. Schence Sr. This is to certify that my wife, Ann. Balley, had a severe citack of Billous Pieurisy in the winter of 1842; after being relieved of that she complained of a pain in her breast and side, attended with a severe cough and tightness in her chest. I had the advice of the best physicians in the city, but more of them could give her any relief; they all pronounced her case incurable. I lisen got six bottles of Swaim's Pannese, but she could get no relief; her cough got so severe at times she would fave to sit down in the street, and when walking she would frequently get in a kind of staper and full prostrate on the foor; a pajnitation of the heart and pain in the loins, with a dizzlaess in the head, would follow I then grave up all loopes of her ever being cured, and looked for her death every day, having lingered for two worse, and could get no relief until hat June; seeing to Schence and could get no relief until hat June; seeing to Schence and could get no relief until hat June; seeing to Schence and the pain set her seed two bottles it began to make her very sick, and she threw up a great quantity of matter all the time; after the testing the gift bottles the pain left her side and breast. She threy up a great quantity of matter all the time; after the testing the gift bottles the pain left her side and breast. She threy up a great quantity of matter all the time; after the testing the gift bottles the pain left her side and breast. She threy up a great quantity of matter all the time; after the testing the gift bottles the pain left her side and breast. She threy up a great quantity of the pain left her side and breast. She threy the pain left her side and breast. She threy the pain left her side and breast. She t

Any person wishing to see me, can do so by calling at my house, 68 Dover-st, between Entaw and Paca st, Baltimore, SCHENCE'S PULMONIC SYRP is solid at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. C. V. CLICKENER & Co. 61 Barclay-st, are the General Agents for New-York and vicinity.

HATS THAT ARE HATS .- Made of the HATS THAT ARE HATS.—PROOF of the best stock the market can produce for eash, and put together by the first workmen of the age, with whom indicious arrangements are made, by which they share in the profits of the establishment. Colleman being a practical faster, and having otherwise resources at his commund, he is emabled to furnish Hats of the London and Parisian, as well as the New-York style, and made to order. The standard price \$6.50.

COLEMAN'S Sales Room, 103 Nassau-st.

AMIDON.-Examine his Fall and Winter style of Gentlemen's Hars. They are the most beautiful Hat yet introduced. Also, the Paris Hat. AMIDON, 301 Broadway, near Duane-st.

PARODI.- An accurate LIKENESS, and a beautiful portrait of this celebrated Prima Donna has been taken at Brany's, and is for exhibition at his Gallery of Da-guerrectypes, 205 Broadway.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS .- The highest premiums at the Fair here and at the Fair in Philadelphia, were awarded to the Roots, (southwest corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.) for their beautiful, tasty, elegant, diefike and finished Daguerarcoryer, Lichensses, so far superior to anything ever before seen this side of the Atantic.—Roots' Baguerreotypes are perfectly wonderful.

OVER-COATS .- We beg to call attention to our various new styles of Over-Coats, altochliftle for presented for sale. Our various stude and colers of two-saled Over-Coats, altogether the largest stock we have ever presented for sale. Our various stude and colers of two-saled Over-Coats are now sought after, not only here, but we have orders for them from most of the principal cities in the Union. They are considered the very neglect and most comfortable style of Over-Coat ever introduced, either side forming an elegant coat, and different in color from the other. D. & J. DEYLIN, at 64° Saled 55 Johnst. cor. Nassurst.

Business Coats .- We have paid more than ordinary attention to getting up this class of COAT this season, and he thousands who every day visit out establishment have praised them, both for the variety of style and cut, and the selection of the goods with which they are made. All other descriptions of Coats of course in equal extention variety.

10. A. J. DEVLIN,
11. 61° 53 and 55 John st. cor. Nassau-st.

We receive letters almost every

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS .- Under-Shirts, Drawers, Sochs, Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Seari Crayats, Gloves, Suspenders, Houdarchiefs, Dressin Gowns, and every other article in the farnishing line, ma be bought at the lowest market Schee, at wholesale in retail, at Sanxay's, 14 Williams-t, hear Phillor.

The progress of Goldsmith's lady pupils is wonderful. Among the two large classes meeting daily at 11 A.M. and 41 P.M. are several that promise to be superb writers. His suite of four rooms, at 39 Broadway, is occupied by pupils all day long, and the results are most suite for the pupils and applied to the pupils of a power of issuing \$2.00 is a

STUDY .- No man can be said to be well nout having a good HAT. The Hat crowns the entleman. It matters not the article which the s, if the Hat be an elegant one, and to be ele be a KNON Hat—then is the wearer a gentle gant it host by one presume to question his liftle to the appel-lation, let him refer to his Hat, and KNOX will decide the case. Go, then, follow-citizens, to KNOX, and procure ye each one, that which, nor wealth, nor birth can confer, a

Dr. Green has removed his Opera-

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS AND PILLS.

No. MAGNETIC FOW DERS AN It o'er annoyed by Ants or Files, Bedbugs or Cockroaches, You'll find this remedy a check Against their fond approaches. It Moths should gather in your clother, And spoil your choices i garments, Don't give it up, but buy a dask of "Powder" for the "varmints." I meets should reach the "varmints."

Of "Powber" for the "varmints
It insects should your planta destroy.
And eke some gentle flower.
Should droop and wither by their touch,
Just try its magle power.
For Rats and Mice he has a Pill,
Most potent in its action,
Should they auroy, just give a dose,
"Twill cost you but a fraction.
Lyon, "Ob Brandway, is the invento

EMANUEL LYON, 420 Broadway, is the inventor and pro-prietor of the celebrated Magnetic Powners, and a Pill for the instantaneous destruction of Rats and Alice, articles which have received the high approval of the most eminent physicians in the City, likewise the first premium of the American Institute.

NERVOUS DEBILITY .- Dr. B. DE LAN-Cy continues to pay particular attention to the treatment of Nervous and Constitutional Debility, usually the result of a violation of the laws of Nature, showing itself in weakness of the back and lower extremittes, self-distrust, aversion to society, forgetfulness, lassitude, &c. x.c. Treatment by letter, in English, French or German. Office 51 Lispenwid-st, near Broadway.

"THE SPY IN SOCIETY."-This powerful romance is commenced in the "INTERNATIONAL" for November, with the continuation of Bulwer's new novel, also takes by Dickens, James, Hawthorne, &c. Portraits of Beranger, Lamennais, "John Timon" fashion plates, &c. The current intelligence

The wonderful sale of CARPETS contimed for a few weeks longer at 98 Bowers, Hiram Ax DERSON'S. The whole stock of Carpets, Rigs, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Table Covers, remnants of Oil Cloths, Shades, &c. are offered at a reduction of 20 per cent. preparatory to extensive additions and alterations. By all means embrace

Horsemanship .- An Evening Class for Gentlement in the noble and manly art of Horsemassur, will open at Drssrow's Ribing School, 26 Fourth-ave, on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, and continue each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings during the season. 631 St.

Dr. Nichols's article in the Water Dr. Alle Rolls S directed in the Water Curs Journal, entitled "The Cerase Removed: A Statement of Facts Respecting the Efficacy of Water Curs in the Treatment of Uterine Diseases, and the Removal of the Pains and Perlis of Pregnancy and Childbirth," may be obtained at Crowen's, 599 Broadway, or of Stringer & Townsend, under the American Museum.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL AND WINTER prising an assortment in style and character far supe the productions they have heretofore rendered so ac ble to their numerous patrons.

TREES, SHRUBS, &c .- PARSONS & Co. Finshing, near New-York, offer for sale, at their Commer-cial Garden and Nursery, a larger stock and greater variety than they have before possessed, of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Green-House Plants, &c. o3(3)wD&3(W) BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT CARPET SALE OF \$75,000 STOCK. GREAT CARPET SALE OF \$73,000 STOCK.

The entire stock of CARETTING, OH. CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c. &c. now in store 152 Pearl st. must positively be sold before the lat December next. Having taken the large and elegant stond way, corner White-st. will open the same on the lat December next, with an entire new stock of rich and elegant Carpets, &c. Will sell their present stock at first cost, and positively not more asked. Those in want should avail themselves of the present opportunity of purchasing Carpets at great bargains.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, 623 2w* 432 Pearl st.

The People's Clothing Warehouse,
33 Maiden-lane,
437 Where can be found the best stock
of Men's and Boy's Clothing to be had in the City. We
are selling off our Over-Coats and heavy Clothing without
regard to coal.

BOUGHTON & KNAPP.

A NEW EPOCH IN MEDICINE A NEW EPOCH IN MEDICINE.

Does Bronchitis, cold or cough
Threaten, friend, to take you off!
Do flushed cheeks and laboring breath
Startle you with fours of death!
Does your side, or throat, or chest,
Pain, and rob you of your rest?
Or does Asthma or cutarrit
On your langiness make war?
If 'lis so, we've glorious newsSpottes's famous Canby use!
In that form, Cod Liver On
Sickens, nauscates no more;
Death is cheated of his spoil,
And Consumption's reign is o'er!
Wholesale and refail at 118 Bowery, of Chadwick, Falton
Ferry: Mrs. Hays, Brooklyn, and of the Druggists generally, at 25 cents per package.

THE MORAND DAGUERREAN GAL-LERY, (established 1846) 132 Chatham-st. OPPOSITE the TIONAL THEATER.—The pictures at this establishment st Disturps seed for boldness of outline, faithfulness of liken and durability of impression

FF FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

BARNUM'S MUSEUM .- Excellent performances to day, aftermon and evening. Comedy and Farca-fun and follity—vet all in a decent, decorous way. Robert Macaire is performed this aftermon—enough to make you lie laughing. This evening the Soldier's Daughter, a deli-clous and moral performance.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.... WASHINGTON HUNT, of Niagara Co. Lieut. Gorenser..GEORGE J. CORNELL of N. Y. City. Canal Comm'r...EBENEZER BLAKELY of Otsego. Prison Inspector, . Gen. ABNER BAKER of Jefferson Clerk of Appeals, . WESSEL S. SMITH of Queens.

To General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—A regular meeting of the Committee will be held at the Broadway House, or FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1st, 1350, at half-past 7 o'clock.

By order, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Chairman.
ISAAC WM. SMITH, Secretaries.

JACOB E. HOWARD, Secretaries.

Beware of Falschoods!

Several of the Seymour journals in the interior of the State are repeating the exposed falsehood that the Editor of The Tribune opposed the bill submitted to Congress by WASHINGTON HUNT for the relief of the Famishing People of Ireland in 1847. Our columns give the lie to that story, most emphatically. When first asked to sign a petition for a grant of Five Millions of Doltars from the Treasury, we declined to do it: but Mr. Hunr's bill had our earnest wishes and our efforts in aid of its passage.

The same journals charge us with sending an agent into the interior to electioneer for Washington Hunt among our Irish-born citizens on the strength of his Speech and Bill. That is entirely false again: we have sent no one out to electioneer anywhere, and had no part in sending one.

-What is the excuse for all these fabrications ? We have personally assailed no candidate on the adverse ticket-no supporter of that ticket. No individual opposed to us has been assailed because of our Political differences. Why, then, this resort to abusive personalities? Shall those who do it be permitted to profit thereby?

How Signatures were Obtained. The following is one instance among

many of the sort showing how signatures to the call for the great 'Peace' Meeting were canvassed for:

Mr. Becker, a trunk-seller in his store: Enter Mr Bland, a dry goods jobber :

Mr. Bland. Good morning, Mr. Becker! Will you just give us your name to the call for the Union meeting, to sustain the Constitution and laws, and put down Anti Slavery agitation?

Mr. Becker. I should want to think a while first. On the whole, I don't see any need of such a meeting, and I guess I went sign.

Mr. Bland. You do, ch? Well, Sir! I have orders to fill for trunks sometimes, and I guess I shall look for them elsewhere hereafter

Mr. Becker. Of course, Mr. Bland! If you suppose you buy me in buying my trunks, I trust you will be sure to patronise somebody else in future. |Exit Bland, huffy.]

Such was the purport of a conversation which actually took place. We have changed the names, and the article dealt in by Becker, but nothing essential.

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT .- Those who profess to speak for President Fillmore have not hesitated to say that he would rather see Loco-Focos elected to Congress than such Whigs

as these persons choose to call " Abolitionists." These alleged expressions of his views, were brought to his knowledge on Monday last. In zeply Mr. Fillmore authorized a gentleman to saythat so far from having said any such thing, he had no secret wish that such should be the result and that he had uniformly expressed his opinion, freely and strongly, in favor of the election of

every Whig Nominee. This, we have no doubt is true; and it is to be hoped that those who really wish to consult the views of the President will give a zealous support to all Whig Nominees. [Alb. Eve. Jour.

lowa .- The majority of Daniel F. Miller, Whig.) for Congress in the Hd District, over Wm. Thompson, Jr. elected by the poll-book theft in 1848, is about Six Hundred The District gave about five hundred Opposition majority at the August Election. This change shows that stealing is not popular, even with those in whose be half it is estensibly perpetrated. The more honest of the Iowa Opposition believe their party able to carry seats enough in Congress without stealing

WILD CAL-We learn from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald that this noted Seminole Chief has come in from the Rio Grande. He was drunk for a week after his arrival at Little River. He has called a council of Seminoles, as it is supposed to induce them to join him in a foray to the Rio Grande. The Seminoles as well as the Creeks are said to be opposed to him. The latter have sent a band of 800 warriors to arrest him and his followers: there will probably be a fight between the parties.

be Opposition Nominations. Chautaugue Co.—Dist. Atty. Lorenzo Morris of Mayville; Supt. of Poor, Caleb J. Allen of Sinclearville; Sessions Justice, Chas. B. Green of Ellington; Coroners, Isaac Eddy of Ashville, to fill vacancy, J. B. McClenathan of HanoverWASHINGTON HUNT.

And the "Bill for the Relief of Ireland." The Opposition papers are just now discussing the Irish Relief Bill, introduced into Congress by WASHINGTON HUNT, in February, 1947. them are trying to make it appear that Mr. Hunt had no part in getting up that bill. Others are trying to make it appear that it was unconstitutional. Under these circumstances I have thought it my duty to give a brief history of the movement, with some comments of my own. I was an interested spectator, but I am sure my friends will believe what I say. I believe, too, that the conduct of Mr. Hunt meets the warm approval, not only of the Naturalized citizens, but of the great mass of the Native born citizens of the United States, who would have rejoiced to see so great a measure recorded among the acts of the Nineteenth century.

Immediately after the large meeting held in Washington to sympathise with and devise means for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland, at which Vice President Dallas presided, and at which Mr. Webster and other Senators and Members of the House of Representatives appeared and made speeches, Washington Hunt proposed, in the benevolence of his heart, that something should be done beside empty talk for the relief of Ireland. He had heard hollow-hearted demagogues speak by the hour, before election days, to prove their love for Ireland; but here the people of Ireland were dying by thousands, and Washington Hunt thought acts were better than words. He accordingly drew up and offered his bill. Of the course of that bill in Congress 1 will speak as I find it reported in the Congressional Globe, which is published by parties always in opposition to the Whigs-Blair and Rives, Editors and organs for Andrew Jackson. It is the Congressional Globe of the Second Session of the Twenty-ninth Congress, and may be found in almost any public limary, where the truth of what I state easily found and proved by record.

I choose to take this as my reference though I remember the facts too vividly ever to forget them. I watched every movement, and neglected my own business to plead both with Whigs and Loco-Focos, to pass the bill, that the world might rise up and bless the nation doing such a deed.

February 9, 1847, Washington Hunt in the House of Representatives, "gave notice that he would ask leave, at a future day, to introduce a bill for the relief of Ireland. [Congressional Globe, page 366.]

February 10, the next day, "Mr. W. Hunt, on leave given, and in pursuance of previous notice. introduced a bill for the relief of Ireland." The bill appropriated the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. It was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed. [Page 377.]

In the Committee of the Whole the bill slept the sleep of death. Again and again Mr. Hunt appealed to the House to take it up and give a vote on it; but all in vain. The House had a Loco-Foco majority of 60 or 70, and refused to let the bill be taken up.

February 26, we find the following record:

"Mr. Washington Hunt made a strong effort to get up his bill for the relief of Ireland, but the House refused." [Congressional Globe, page 511.] That for two weeks almost every day Washington Hunt plead with that Loco-Foco House to let the bill come up; but to no purpose. The hopes of the friends of Ireland in this quarter

were crushed, so they turned their attention to the Senate, where it is esier to get any subject taken up than in the House. Accordingly, on the 24th day of February, just one fortnight after Mr. Hunt had offered it in the House, Mr. Crittenden, then a Senator from Kentucky, and now Mr. Fillmore's Attorney-General,

gave notice that he would submit to the Senate a

bill similar to that of Mr. Hunt in the House .-Congressional Globe, page 494. February 26. Mr. Crittenden introduced his bill into the Senate, and made an eloquent speech, showing that this bill was almost word for word with the one passed in 1812 for the relief of the people of Venezuela, suffering from the effects of an earthquake, which was signed by Madison, then President of the United States, who had been the leading man in framing the Constitution of the United States, and should surely have understood what was, or what was not constitutional. This Venezuelan bill was voted for by John C. Calhoun, Richard M. Johnson, John Randolph, and others, then members of the House, and passed presses now say that it was unconstitutional! It was approved by Madison, May 8th, 1812. Mr. Crittenden urged that a common brotherhood with the people of Ireland made it more fit that we should relieve the people of Ireland than the people of Venezuela. He argued that it was constitutional. To argue that it was not, exclaimed he, "would be to suppose that the Constitution was set up in opposition to the spirit of our re.

ligion, and to repeal that high law of Heaven-the law of the King of Kings." Mr. John M. Clayton, then a Senator from Delaware, and recently Gen. Taylor's Secretary of State, sustained the bill, and moved that it be read the third time, and passed the same day. He read the resolutions of his State, calling upon government to pass such a bill as that proposed. He also showed that no objections were made in voting presents to La Favette, though it was just as

inconstitutional to vote them to him as to Ireland. Mr. Cass, of Michigan, followed in a speech in ts favor. This speech was published in all the Loco Foco papers when Cass was running for President. Now these same Cass papers say that it was unconstitutional. They praised him then for doing what they now declare a violation of the Constitution !!

Mr. Bagby, a Loco-Foco Senator from Alabama, objected to Mr. Clayton's proposition to have it read a third time that day, so it was shoved aside for another day.

The next day, Feb. 27, was Saturday, and Congress was to adjourn, as their term expired, on the next Wednesday. The friends of the bill were therefore on hand. The object was to have it passed early in the morning, so that it could be referred for action in the House the same day, During the morning Mr. Crittenden called it up, but Mr. SEVIER, since dead, and then Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, had a three million bill on hand to bribe Mexico into the be lief that she was whipped, and he opposed the taking up of the Irish Relief bill. Senator Case was in his seat, and though he had spoken for it the day before, he refused to vote for it; and Mr. Crittenden's motion was lost-Yeas, 18; Nays, 23-Senator Cass's name was called three times, but he shook his head, as much as to say: "I have bamboozled the Irish by a speech in favor of the bill, but I don't care whether Irishmen die or not, When my friends choose they can say I made a blarney speech for it; when they choose they can say it is unconstitutional, and I don't care, anyhow." Of the 18 voting for the bill, only one (Westcott of Florids) Loco Foco could be found in all. There was but one Whit voting against it out of the 23. Among the Loco-Focos then voting to let Irishmen die of starvation were Mr. Daniel S. Dickinson of this State, and Daniel Sturgeon of Pennsylvania, both candidates for reelection by the votes to be cast by the country. men of those whom they voted to let die of star-

By the dodging of Mr. Cass and others the Three Million bill (which first gave rise to the "Wilmo Proviso") was taken up, and a long speech was made upon it by Senator Niles of Connecticut; but late in the evening Mr. Crittenden again called up the Irish Relief bill. Mr. Webster, present Secre tary of State, the great expounder of the Consti totlon, approved of it. Mr. Calhoun, the great Southern statesman, said "no Constitutional difficulties interposed to prevent it." Mr. Dayton of N. J. said it was not unconstitutional. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed the Senate of the United States February 27, 1847, by a vote of 27 to 13. Among those who voted for it were Messrs, Calhoun, Cass, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Evans, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of Md. Margum and Webster. Thus the last and present Attorney-General of the United States, the last and present Secretary of State, the present Secretary of the Trensury, and the idols of the Democ racy, Cass & Co. voted for it, too late to save it in the House,) and yet the Globe and Loco-Feco papers generally say that Cass and Calhoun voted to violate the Constitution!

Among those who voted against it on its final passage was Mr. Dickinson of N.Y. now a candidate for Irish voters to elect Assemblymen to reelect him Senator of the United States. [Congression al Globe, pages 533, 534 and 535.]

Though it was late on Saturday night when it passed the Senate, I went to the Secretary of the Senate and urged him to have the bill, just passed by a two-third vote, sent that evening to the House. It reached the House a few minutes be. fore that body adjourned, at 20 minutes to 8

Sunday a caucus was held at the White House, to kill the bill, and to permit Irishmen to die of starvation. Mr. Polk declared that he would veto the bill if it passed. Since then he has passed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," which of course disarms my pen of harsh criticism upon this act. He died, not of starvation. Amid pleasure, pomp and pageantry his soul passed away to be judged before that throne where the soul of a coffinless victim of starvation is as precious as that of the tyrant of a Presidential veto here. Monday came and Washington Hunt was alive

for the succor of perishing Ireland. It was the 1st day of March, and Congress had only two days to live. Accordingly, the Senate bill for the relief of Ireland was read twice. "Mr. Washington Hunt moved for its immediate consideration. Mr. G. W. Jones, a Loco Foco from Tennessee-Mr. Polk's own State, and probably by directlo? from Mr. Polk, moved to lay the bill on the table—that is, to strangle it. This was the test question; those voting for Jones's motion voted to let Irish men die unpitied. Among those thus voting were Mr. Rayly of Va. Mr. Boyd of Ky. Mr. Cobb of Ga. (the present Speaker,) Orville Hungerford of N. Y. Preston King of N. Y. Mr. Sawyer of Ohio and his "sausage" friend Brinkerhoff, all Loco Focos. Among those voting against killing the bill were, Ashmun of Mass. Washington Hunt of N. Y. Runk (now Whig candidate for Governor) of N. J. Truman Smith of Conn. Hugh White of N. Y. William Wright of N. J. and R. C. Winthrop of Mass. These are all Whigs. In fact the friends of the bill in the House were gener ally Whigs, and the foes of the bill were gener ally Loco Focos. Among those, however, who voted against laying on the table, or in other words in favor of the bill, were the following distinguished Loco Focos; Judge Douglas of Ill. (now Senator) Mr. Hale of N. H. (now Senator) Hamlin of N. H. (now Senator) Charles J. Ingersoil and Maclay of New-York City-yet the Globe

says it was unconstitutional!

Mr. Levin (Native) here rose and moved an insulting set of Instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means, to which Committee he moved

Mr. Washington Hunt moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, and be made the special order for that day at 2 o'clock. Had this been carried, the bill would have been

Mr. Hunt's motion was lost-Yeas 90, Nays 107

About a party vote. After various motions and decisions of the Speaker, J. W. Davis. (Loco-Foco, from Indiana.)

the motion of Mr. Levin, native, was carried by the Loco Foco majority of the House, which thus shook hands with Nativism. [Cong. Globe, p 557.] Of that Committee of Ways and Means to which it was referred six were Loco-Focos and three

were Whigs. Orville Hungerford, a preper name for one who would afford to the hungry no assistance, with his five Loco-Foco associates on the Committee, refused to bring the bill before the Committee: The three Whigs on the Committee Messrs. Winthrop of Mass. Vinton of Ohio, and J. R. Ingersoll of Pa. begged and prayed that they might be permitted at least to report the bill to the House. Mr. Winthrop on the 3d of March, the last day of the session, made an appeal to the House, stating that he had endeavored in vain to get the Committee to act on the bill, and wished to move that the Committee be instructed forthwith to report the bill to the House. This was voted down by a strong Loco-Foco majority, 100 to 53. [Congressional Globe, page 1

Up till near midnight Mr. Hunt, Mr. Wentworth and Mr. Winthrop were unceasingly praying that the bill might be taken up; but it was in Mr-Hungerford's breeches' pochet, and a ten-horse steam-engine could not draw it out. This Orville Hungerford was run for Controller of this State the next Fall on the Loco ticket. Millard Fill. more was the Whig candidate, and he was known to have approved of the bill. Millard Fillmore beat Mr. Hungerford, principally upon that issue by about 40,000 majority in the State. Mr. Hungerford was beaten nearly two to one in the Sixth Ward of this city, where the Loco majority is 800 or Love. Yet the Globe and other Loco papers tell this majority of the Sixth Ward voters the bill was unconstitutional. With all respect for the Globe, I believe that the people were right

About midnight Mr. Wentworth moved that the Committee be ordered (compelled) to report the bill to the House: [Congressional Globe, page 275. As the Speaker's hammer fell, with the knell o

midnight, I remember well hearing Mr. Hunt's voice, above the aproar, pleading for five minutes to pass the Irish Relief Bill. But Loco-Foco hearts were as insensible to his appeals for this great work of charity as the bell on which Time's progress was recorded, or as the Speaker's ivory hammer with which he announced it. The friends of Ireland left the hall at midnight weeping over the defeat of the bill; and Charity went forth upon the cold March midnight air with tears in her eyes and curses on her tongue against those who had meanly, skulkingly killed the bill which would have carried life to the dying, and added glory un fading to the American name Here is a fair statement of this benificent move

ment for Ireland, started by Washington Hunt. The whole people of the country approved of it. The naturalized citizens were grateful for it. The Irish papers then published in this country praised the actors in it. Two-thirds of the Senators of the United States voted for it. The people of Europe raised the anthem of praise to the land of the West-for this wonderful display of National charity. The people of Ireland were particularly moved with gratitude. I have seen letters from Ireland to Washington Hunt, from the nobleman and peasant thanking him. Books were dedicated to him in Dublin. Children were called after him. The Irish muse, in the renewal of her vigor nim. The frish mase, in the renewal or act vigor in '47 and '48, sang his praise. Even the Loco Focos, catching the general feeling, sung praises to General Cass for merely making a speech in favor of Mr. Hunt's bill. Who then supposed that Washington Hunt would be a candidate for Governor? His being a candidate is now to create new constitutional theories, and editors of Loco Exceptages when the propriet of the control of Foco papers, who then approved the act, now with their own heads hid in the bramble of their partisan stupidity, imagine that the naturalized citizens will not see the ugly body of their own consistency.

These continued attempts to misrepresent Mr.

Hunt's action on this bill, have induced me to take up the subject and discuss it. I shall be ready to prove and sustain all that I have said, and more if necessary.

I shall here give a few extracts from the Loco-

oco papers, and answer them severally. The ablic will see, though I quote only from a few of the many thus attacking him, that there is a neressity for my reply.

To begin at home, the New-York Standard of o-day, (Wednesday, Oct. 30) in speaking of Mr.

Hunt's bill, says:
"Every well-informed man, and we may say every scheboy, who possesses any knowledge whatever of the polytic polytics."

To this I reply that Gen. Cass, Senator Hanne To this I reply that Gen. Cass, Senator Hannegan, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, John J. Crittenden, Charles J. Ingersoll, and other distinguished statesmen of both parties, did actually vote for it! Will friend Mumford inform the Public whether it his sincer opinion that Lewis Cass, John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster really knew less than "school-boys" of "the powers of Congress," or is it only intended as an insult to the understandings of Naturalized Citizens? Lohn will have to try again.

ohn will have to try again.

The Globe of this city having sung itself almost

The Globe of this city having sung itself almost to death on the cuckoo song of "unconstitutional." berrows from the Utica Observer the following beautiful specimen of electroneering:

"In 1847 Mr. Washington Hunt made a long speech to Congress exvessing artist love for the brish people, then suffering from families, and closed by a motion, which he well knew to their reside. Here the matter made.

"About the same time Mr. Horatio Seymour took from his own pocket: \$50, and, handing it to the Treasurer of the Irish Rener Committee of Utica, and, 'call on me for a much more as you see it.'"

We are very confident that both the Globe and Chisecrep unblished Gen. Cass's speech in favor of

Observer published Gen. Case's speech in favor of this bill, and called upon Irish voters to sustain him for it. Now they say it was unconstitutional!

him for it. Now they say it was unconstitutional!

Why drag in a man's private charities? Did
Mr. Seymour order the Observer to blazon it
abroad that he gave 850? Washington Hunt's
friends refer only to his public acts in the cause
of humanity. I have known Mr. Hunt to give
twice \$50 to poor destitute emigrants. I have
been made the agent of delivering sums of money
to those whom he never say, who, wrote to him to those whom he never saw, who wrote to him on the European reputation he had for benevolence. His subscription, when the provide subscription was taken up in Congress, was at the head—only two or three of the whole 300 memhead—only two or three of the whola 300 members gave as much as he. But he never mention ed it, and never would, I know he will disapprove of this notice of his private charities. To these Mr. Hunt's friends do not wish to refer—it is to his public acts as a public man. I have only referred to this because the following paragraphs, or something similar, crowdthe Loco-Foco papers.

"But now this same Mr. Hunt, who "prudently" kept he own money and voted to give liberally of that which did not belong to him."

"We knew not why a man who moved such a resolution—which if carried would cost him nothing—is deserving of any more credit than the man who, when the sympathies of our people were appealed to at that time, but his own pocket and contributed liberally toward freightness of a ship with provisions for freland. That Mr. Seymou did."

"We Irishmen know the difference between Biarney and

his own pocket and contributed liberally toward freighting a stip with provisions for Ireland, That Mr. Seymour did?

"We frishmen know the difference between Biarney and Blend, at least in a famine."

"This is one of the poorest pieces of demagogueism that we are acquainted with. Mr. Hunt knew perfectly well that his proposition to appropriate the public money for the relief of the starving frish was unconstitutional and could not pass. It was a mere trick to catch voices, which cost him nothing. But where was proposed that each Member of Congress shock give one day's pay to our famine-ber of Congress shockers, the water, the benevolent Hunt was ricken member of Congress shockers, the water, the benevolent Hunt was known what Mr. Hunt moved to do with other people's money, why do they not tell us how liberal he was with his own! To have given his own money and not the people's would have been more generous.

"The present campaign has not been marked by a none contemphile piece of arrogard demagogueism than is even the support of adopted citizens for Mr. Hunt of exporprish too for sum of money for the relief of the famine-stricken sons of Ireland.

"At that time there were hundreds of men in the country who 'tell' for the suffering inhabitants of Ireland, and felt in their own pockets, who are entitled certainty to as much credits Mr. H."

[Albany Argus agoin.

Here I pause, not for want of more extracts, for I could give many more. Here we have a very impudent parade of aims, given by Mr. Seymour, as certain sanctimonious old Loco-Focos did about the commencement of the Christian era, "that they neight be seen of men." The Irishmen do know the difference "between blarney"

that they might be seen of men. The Irishmen do know the difference between blarney d bread. The Loco-Focos for ten years have en talking blarney, to get votes for their public m. When Washington Hunt proposed to give the famine stricken bread, they all deserted the Irish, and left their friends to sink into cofficiess graves. Mr. Hunt did not oppose giving one day pay. He voluntarily gave several days pay. This I know, for I was one of the committee

whole controversy seems to turn on the nstitutional question. Now just mark these ir facts: 1. Madison, Calhoun, Randolph, in fact the

whole Congress in 1812, passed a bill giving \$50,000 for the Relief of Venezuela. Thirty-eight years have since passed, and notody ever found it was unconstitutional till Washington Hunt proposed to save Irishmen from starvation.

(ass, Calbour, Webster, Corwin, two Attor-

ney Generals of the United States, and two Secretaries of State, voted for Mr. Hunt's Irish Relief bill. Webster, Cass and Calloun defended it. Now that Washington Hunt is up for Governor it is dis-covered by Tom, Dick and Harry that Cass and Calhoun and Webster did not understand the Constitution, which they were sworn to support.

3. The Legislature of New-York unanimously

passed Resolutions recommending the passage of Mr. Hunt's bill. The Loco papers now tell us that not one single member of the New-York Legisla-ture of 1847 knew the Constitution of the United

States, which they had sworn to support.

4. The present Congress, only afew weeks since voted \$10,000 to Amin Bey, the traveling agent o the Grand Turk. He stood in no need of it. He was not starving, he was not dying, yet Loco-Focos voted him \$10,000, and we hear nothing about "un-constitutionality." It seems to be constitutional to give public money to Turks, Venezuelans, barbagive public money to Tarks, venezucians, barbarians—to everybody. According to the Loco-Foco papers Irishmen are the only people on the face of the earth who are unconstitutional.

And now, in conclusion, why all this discussion? The answer is easy. The Loco-Focos, for a long

The answer is easy. The Loco-Focos, for a long series of years, succeeded too well in making the naturalized voters believe that they were their friends, and the Whigs were their enemies. A famine came upon Ireland. The husband, wife and child were dying together on the roadside, and there was not money to buy a coffin, nor strength to dig a grave. The people of the United States all eagerly contributed to the fund for the relief of frefand; but it was supposed that before private benevolence could reach the dying, thousands would perish who might be saved, if the Government (which is only the creature of the People) took hold. It was with this view that Wushington Hunt introduced his bill. Mr. Web-Washington Hunt introduced his bill. Mr. Web-ster, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Corwin and Mr. Cass all advocated its passage, but it was put off by various subterfuges for three weeks, and then meanly strangled to death in a Loco-Foco

For Mr. Hunt's conduct upon that occasion, the Naturalized citizens, long since resolved that if he was ever up again for any public favor, they would not forget him. The Loco Foxo papers are would not forget him. The Loco Foxo papers are now insulting the understanding of Naturalized citizens by trying to make it appear that what Madison, Calboun, Webster, Cass, Corwin, Crittenden, Clayton and others, all agreed to vote for, violated the Constitution and thereoy perjured violated the Constitution and thereoy perjured themselves. Pshaw? How long must sensible men be thus trifled with? The Loco-Foco Editors may as well cease their forts. Irishmen will pause before they combine

against Mr. Hunt.

They would feel the blood of their countrymen upon their souls if they tried to crush him whose heart sought to save them.

They would feel that they were voting themselves inferior to Turks and Venezuelans if they joined in the cry that the Irish bill was unconsti-

They would feel themselves unworthy of the *The Rochester Advertiser says it was \$700. It will be a thouseful at Buffalo.

character which Irishmen sustain for gratitude, if they forgot him whom Europe and they have again and again acknowledged treland's great benefactor.

They could neither expect plenty in this world nor happiness in the next, if they combined against a man who labored night and day for weeks, who gave of his own, and tried to open the National resources to save the strong man, the tender woman, the innocent infant, from hunger and death. Upon those who saw the Irish fall in thousands into graves of famine, and refused a mite from our abundance, as upon those who now defend them. abundance, as upon those who now defend them, be the crime of their death, whose lives Mr. Hunt's bill would have saved, had it been passed promptly.

W. E. Robinson,

GRAND WHIG RATIFICATION. Rully of the Whig Forces at the Broadway

House-Ratification of the State and Coup. ty Tickets, &c. Last night the bone and sine w of the Whig

Party-the men who are always on hand when there is work to be done-gathered in tremendous force at the Whig Hendquarters, Broadway House, for the purpose of hearing the names of the candidates for State and City officers, and expressing their sentiments in regard to them. Adkins's fine Band was in attendance, and

opened their musical performance most appropriately with "Hail Columbia." The room was tilled earlier than had been anticipated, in coasequence of an error in the advertised call in one of the papers, printing the time 7 instead of 71

About 74 o'clock the meeting was called to or der, and the following officers nominated and approved: For Chairman-JAMES KELLY

This aunouncement was hailed with hearty cheers, and three special rounds for "Jim Kelly,"

Mr. KELLY was proud of the honor. He was Mr. Kelly was proud of the honor. He was pleased to preside over this ratifying meeting, he was indebted to the Whigs of this City for an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Washington Hunt. [Cheers.] He spoke of the career of Mr. Hunt in Congress and at Albany, and hoped, as he went out of this city 5,000 ahead when elected Controller, he would go out 10,000 ahead now. [Cheers.] Mr. K. spoke briefly of the leandidate for Mayor, Mr. Kingsland, and after again than for Mayor, Mr. Kingsland, and after again thanking the meeting for their favor of making him

chairman, took his seat.

The following Vice Presidents and Secretaries were chosen unanimously:

Were chosen unanimously:

For Assistant Chairmen.

Wards.

1. J. PHILLIPS PHONIX,
JOHN M. FLINT.

E. EDWIN J. MRECKI,
B. W. BENSON

3. JERRHY L. CROSS,
DUNNING,
SMILLS

DUNNING,
ARCHIBALD HALL.

3. ROBERT HYSLOP,
CHARLIS R. SWODS.

7. ZOPHAR MILLS,
WILLIAM D. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM D. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM D. ANDREWS,
MARTIN WATERS,
9. SILAS C. HERRING,
WM. M. F. PENTZ.
10. ROBERT T. HAWS,
WM. W. WETMORE.

FOR Secretaries,

FOR Secretaries,

N. W. Y. J. 1808E.

John H. White.
John L. Lefferts.
Lewis Teal.
Lewis Teal.
John Niles.
Richard Lawrence.
Theophilus Bates.
John Coger, Jr.
John Coger, Jr.
J. Bancroft Stevens.
D. Austin Mür.
Samuel F. Bartol. tteries,
11. David L. Young,
12. Warron Brady,
13. David A. Forbes,
14. George L. Osborne,
15. John M. Knox
16. Oscar Taylor,
17. George Schwartz, Jr.
18. Oscar F Benjamm,
19. John H. Ryerson,

One of the Secretaries then read the call of the neeting, which was approved.
Mr. E. Brooks then read the following readsions, which he hoped would meet the full approval

of the Whigs present. of the Whigs present.

Recoired, That in weal or wo, we will sustain and main thin the integrity of the Union—that in swearing to support the Constitution of the United States, we recognize no mey indreservation, and that we will enforce letter and spirit a all times and upon all occasions.

Received, That in the recent disposition by Congress of the exciting topics which have so long distracted the public mind, we recognize no violation of principle.

Resideed. That in the recent disposition by Congress of the exciting topics which have so long distracted the public mind, we recognize no violation of principle, no surrender of legal right, that should deter impartial and jug men from giving the measures adopted, a cheerful support, and that as Whigs, as lovers of our common country, knowing "NoiNorth, no South, no East, no West," we will stand by and maintain the supremacy of the laws against sectional feeling and factions opposition.

Resideed, that we believe the welfare and prosperity of our I mon, mainly depends upon the preservation among all sections of the country of those conservative feelings, which have heretofore governed the Whig party of the United States of the Country of the conduct of those which have heretofore governed the Whig party of the United States of the Country of the conduct of those which have heretofore governed the Whig party of the Country of the conduct of those which years in great the strong the conduct of those who by arraving section against section, interest against interest, South against North or North against South, seek to disture and destroy that common harmony and analy, without which the Union must and will crumble to rulas and that we will by overy honorable exertion discounts and the will be youry honorable exertion discounts and the section of the country of the chart, as it is the intention of the Whites of this city to support the Free School Law, and that as Knowledge is Power, Education one of the main Plains of a Republican form of Government, and Free School our of the main Plains of a Republican form of Government, and Free School our of the holds and preservingly and uncompromisency by a cause so deeply intervoven with the welfar

od. That we had with satisfaction and pleasure anation of WASHINGTON HUNT, as the White se commanden of WASHINGTON HUNT, as the William and date for Governor of the State of New-York, this argo experience in the uffairs of the general and State forermments, his known devotion to all the great iscress of this Commonwealth, his Loyalty to the Union, the Constitution and to the laws, his intelligence as a white man, his integrity and patriotism as a critzen of the tate and Country, eminently entitle him to the cheerful and happy support of every Whig in this commercial methods.

State and Country, emmenty entitle him to the cheerial and happy support of every Wing in this commercial metropoles.

Reselved, That we pledge our warm support to our fellow citizen GEORGE J. CORNELL for Lifent Governor, that being of us, mong us, and known to in all, and, in like mainter, himself knowing the claims and wishes of the city, has election to the second office in the State, would be in the hands of one inted to expound and defend the highest interests of our great and growing City.

Discord, That we, the Whigs of the City of New-York extend the right hand of fellowship to the Whig candidates upon the State teket, and pledge to each and all of these our willing and unanimous support, believing that in their election, Whig principles will not only be triumphant, but the best interests of the state secured.

Resolved, That the nomination of AMBROSE C. KINGS-LAND, the Whilg candidate for Mayor, is but a just response to the claims of the merchants of this commercial metropolis to a share in the government of a city to whose wealth, prosperity and industry the merchants have so largely contributed; that in the nomination of one thus strong from the people, and made prosperious by the stering virtues of industry, preservement and economy, whose life has shown a wise foresight as to the true sources, used, and rewards of wealth, two has blended capital with labor, manufactures with trade, and nonmerce, and whatever may conduce to the establishment of sound laws and good norals.

Resolved, That in the nominations of our followed trans-

morais.

Resolved, That in the nominations of our follow-citizens

N. BOWDITCH BLUNT for the office of District Attorney, of WELCOME R. BEEBE for City Judge and of JOHN J. HERRICK for Governor of the Alm House, we see men whom we can cordially support, and whom we heartily recommend to the suffrage of the people. We believe them to be honorable, competent and faithful-and know that in their lands all the duties committed to them will be discharged in a manner creditable to the Whig party, set as forces to the suffrage and the committed to them.

will be discharged in a manner creamane to the Wing party and satisfactory to the city. In the third the Honorable CA-LEB S. WOODHULL has discharged the duies of Mayor of the City of New-York in times of great public difficulty and danger, and his justice and conclusion at all times and towards all some, merits the thanks of the citizens at large, the control of the city of New-York in the Carlo of New-York in the New-York i and that his prospective retirement from the onerous di-ties of his office, we tender him our respect and our cordial good wishes for his future happiness and prosperity. The whole of these were warmly responded to, and especially were those concerning Free Schools and Washington Hunt applauded.

Mr. BROOKS seconded the resolutions. He spoke of the near approach of the day when we

are to exercise the highest privilege of freemen. He called to mind the important result of the election in the choice of a Senator by the next Legis ature. Mr. B. eulogized the free rights of suffrage which we enjoy. He wished he could impress every man with the importance of a pure ballot-box, and the value of a vote. He said 70 or 80,000 persons in this State constantly refused to discharge their duty by voting. He spoke of the Slave Law excitement, and loped every man would be loyal to the Union. But he knew there the Slave Law excitement, and hoped every man would be loyal to the Union. But he knew there were some beyond this meeting who were dangerous men. He referred to the excitement at Washington last Spring, and deprecated the return of the agitation. He referred to the course of Texas, South Carolina and Mississippi in repudiating the act of Congress. He thought the North had come out of the contest victorious, by the help of God, and he regretted to see a disposition to renew agitation here. It favas not just, not magnanimous. He stood in defense of the Union; there were no friends of disunion. If there is any "higher law," it is the Constitution and the Union. [Hisses and cheers, the latter predominating.] He referred to the formation of the Government; and the fact that Washington, John Adams and Jonathaa Trumbull signed the Constitution inconsistent.